

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Thursday, June 30, 1831.

No. 26.

Atkinson's Casket,
Gems of Literature, Wit and
Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly, periodical for 1831, will contain a full length portrait of a distinguished man, a lady, or a child, in the latest style of the press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) Samuel C. Atkinson.

112 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.
Editors who give the above a few insertions, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers marked to S. C. Atkinson, Pr.—if the Post is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

The American Farmer,

EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH,
Is published in Baltimore (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK & Co. (successors of J. S. Skinner,) in weekly numbers of eight quarto pages, at Five Dollars per annum.

The purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to the public, and receive similar benefit from the best theoretical and practical writers of foreign countries, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the term.

Letters addressed to either the Editor or publishers, ordering the paper, (not less than one year) or making inquiry concerning it with a view to subscribing, will be thankfully received and promptly answered, and a number of the work sent to the enquirer as a specimen.

N. B. A few, (and only a very few) complete sets of the work, from its commencement in 1819, now 12 vols., half bound and lettered, may be had from the publishers for \$5 per vol. The subscription price will also be paid by them for either of the volumes, 3, 7, or 9, delivered in good saleable order at the office.

BLANKS
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.

N. Carolina Constitutionalist,
AND STATE RIGHTS ADVOCATE.

"The Liberty of the Press—the shield of Freedom—the scourge of Tyrants."

Wm. S. Ransom & Wm. Potter,

PROPOSE to publish in the City of

Raleigh, a political News paper, under the above title. They promise to give to the public an independent and consistent Republican State Rights' paper; one that will always support the principles it professes, with a due regard to truth, and promote the rational views of the true friends of liberty, and democracy.

They will contend for the "Union" inviolate, as well against the open attack of "Nullification," as the insidious inroads of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution—that sacred instrument by which the sovereignty of the States is secured, and our happy land thus far saved from the vortex of a consolidated general government. Believing the present Tariff laws to be partial, oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will spare no pains to impress the public mind with the propriety and necessity of having them repealed. These are the leading measures and principles which it shall be their steady purpose to advocate and defend. They will support General Jackson for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and his political adherents. They have now stated, with candor, the outlines of their political creed, which they verily believe to be the creed of North Carolina generally. North Carolina is one of the great States;—great not only in territory and population, but in moral and physical resources; and it shall be the untiring ambition of the Editors, to maintain her rank in the Union, and to set forth her distinguished sons in their merited characters—to foster her institutions—to inculcate correct moral and political principles, and to diffuse useful knowledge. They are native sons of the State, and they glory in their birthright. They now call for patronage upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina, and upon the friends of Republicanism, and advocates of State Rights generally. As knowledge is essential to the permanency of our republican institutions, the "Constitutionalist" will be found valuable in its various store of intelligence, to the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Merchant, as well as the Physician, the Lawyer, and, particularly, to the Politician. Foreign and domestic news—the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature, and well written essays, will be found in our columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be taken.

Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the Editorial Department.

The first number of the "Constitutionalist," will appear as soon as One Thousand subscribers shall have been obtained.

Persons holding subscription lists, will please return them, addressed to Wm. Potter, at Raleigh, on or before the first of August next.

Conditions.—The North Carolina Constitutionalist will appear weekly, on an Imperial sheet, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued semi-weekly,) at three dollars per annum, payable on receipt for the first number, or four dollars, at the end of six months.

May 18, 1831.

ICE CREAMS

CAN be had at M. Russell's during the summer from 10 o'clock in the morning till the same time at night.

June 9.

SCHUYLER'S

Palace of Fortune!

220 Broadway, under the New Marble Museum, N. York.

AT which place has been sold with more than at any other Office in the United States, and among them the following, very lately, in whole Tickets, distributed in all parts of the United States, \$30,000, \$25,000, \$20,000, \$15,000, \$12,500, \$10,000, &c. A few months ago a \$10,000 prize sent by mail in a whole Ticket to Vermont, another of 10,000 dollars to Virginia, and a few weeks since a \$5,000, in a whole Ticket to North Carolina. For the information of those residing in the country, I give a list of the Brilliant New York Lotteries next to be drawn, the respective drawings of which will be published in this paper.

Important Intelligence.

List of Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries to be drawn in the City of New York for the Summer Campaign.

June 22d, Class 6, 48 No. Lottery, 6 drawn ballots.—Capitals \$30,000, 10,680, 2 of 3,000, 2 of 2,500, 2 of 2,000, &c. &c. Tickets \$10.

June 29th, Extra 17, 36 No. 5 drawn, \$15,000, 5,000. Tickets \$4.

July 6, Class 7, 48 No. 6 drawn, \$15,000. Tickets 5 dollars.

Another Mammoth.

July 13, Extra 18.—Capitals \$50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,880, &c. &c. 36 No. 6 drawn, exactly an even chance for a prize.

Packages in this Lottery must draw back at least one half in prizes, with a chance for all the Brilliant Capitals. Please be in time as Tickets will undoubtedly be as scarce as in the last Mammoth Lottery, in which many of my patrons were disappointed in consequence of their orders not arriving in time. Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, must be addressed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, N. York, who pays particular attention to orders from abroad, having two special licenses from the State Authorities, with the necessary Bonds, Securities, &c.—Those who would like Tickets in the above or in any of our Lotteries, need not be under any apprehension of letters, by mail, enclosing Cash, being miscarried, as the subscriber has not missed a single order directed to him during his long course of trade—he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also, many first Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Ga.—The "Lottery Herald" is published by the Subscriber every evening of the day of drawing. The Herald is forwarded regularly to all those who deal with me free of charge. It contains the official drawing, a list of Broken Banks, a correct Price Current, and Review of the N. York Market, and a variety of useful and amusing original and selected reading matter. Bank Notes, current in any part of the United States, will be received by me at par for Tickets.—Please address

A. H. Schuyler,
June 23. New York.

BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

A few copies of Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, in 2 vols. just published. Price \$5 in boards and \$5 50 in sheep.

Discourses on Immersion and Infant Baptism; by the Rev. A. Empe, D. D. President of William and Mary College, and Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. Price 50 cents.

The Churchman's Almanac for 1831. Price 6 1-4 cents.

March 17.

Farmer's Repository.

From the New England Farmer.

Preparation of Seed Corn.

Mr. FESSENDEN:—I have noticed sundry communications, upon the best method of preparing seed corn for planting, with a view to prevent crows from pulling the corn, &c. &c. It has been said about soaking the seed in copperas water, and it would seem that the question was now settled by general consent, (that this mode is the only safe preventive in the ear, but my own and my neighbors' experience has brought us to a different conclusion. We were in the habit of using the copperas water for several years, and at first, (as is the case many times with new experiments,) we were disposed to believe that it had the desired effect, but upon further experiment we found that the crows made the same depredations upon the seed soaked with copperas, as with that which had no preparation before planting. I could if necessary cite sundry careful experiments which brought us to this conclusion, but I take the liberty to state the result of another experiment which has had the experience of my neighbors for the last three or four years, and I believe without a single instance of failure so far as I have ascertained the fact; it is as follows: to a half bushel of seed corn take one pint of tar, more or less; let it be warmed over a moderate fire until it will run freely; then put it into the corn, at the same time stirring it up until it be all coated over with the tar; you may then add ground plaster of paris, or wood ashes (as is most convenient, either will answer,) and stir it until the kernels will separate, and will not adhere to your fingers; you may handle it when cooled without the least inconvenience, when planting. The first impression from the appearance of the seed after it has gone through the foregoing process is, that it will not vegetate; but three or four years of actual experience among farmers who raise from two to five hundred bushels of indian corn each, annually, has settled that question beyond a doubt,—and the crows never have pulled up more than two or three hills in any one field, and have never carried even that away, but have left the field instantly, without ever returning to renew the experiment,—and in addition to this, the corn has never been infested by the wire worm, which has been many times very destructive to the crop, nor has any other animal or reptile been yet found who was fond of making a meal of tarred corn.

I confess when this mode was first proposed I was very faithless; I doubted whether seed would vegetate, and if it did, I had my doubts whether the tar would not be detrimental to the crop; but I am convinced that tar is so far from being injurious to the crop, that I now believe that it not only guards the crop against birds and insects, but is salutary to the growth of the corn.—If you see fit to insert the foregoing in your useful paper, (although past seed time,) it may at least give time for corn growers to inquire into the truth of the facts herein stated, and I hope may result in some benefit to the community.

Lampas of Horses.—As the season of the year is now approaching, when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous practices, ever retained by any people pretending to be civilized, viz: that of burning out the lampas from the mouths of young horses, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject.

The idea that the enlargement of that part of the roof of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long been exploded by all veterinary surgeons. All horses are subject to it, between the ages of three and five, more or less; and in many cases, this soft spongy enlargement descends to a level with the fore teeth, yet upon examining it there will not be found any

You tell me all nations are struggling hard for liberty, and that I should retain mine; but I say again, that I am struggling to lose my liberty, for I have found it to be the most galling chain of the most galling servitude! You tell me "the cap of liberty is the only coronet;" but I tell you again, I have not found it "a golden diadem." The cap of liberty has imprisoned me too long—confined me among you in a moral Bastille, incarcerated, cramped, checked worse than Sterne's starling in the cage—"I can't get out, I can't get out!" But I shall get out of your clutches, fellow-wanderer!

From the U. S. Telegraph.
ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

The following correspondence speaks for itself; and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve, for a subsequent notice, our comment upon this extraordinary attempt to silence this press, by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact, which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Enquirer, several weeks ago, the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports, for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning he was accompanied by taking leave of his friends, when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks; and a report soon was circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised him of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards Major Eaton, with two of his brothers in law, Dr. Randolph and Maj. Lewis, left the building. Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.
Friday Night, June 17, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been contented to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

* This is not fairly quoted. We said: "It is proven that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."—[Ed. Tel.]

REPLY.

Washington, June 18, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true. I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

J. H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM,
18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of to day, & regret to find that to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair

the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you satisfaction for the wrong and injury you done me.

Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

SAM'L D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending an immediate answer. Yesterday morning your brother in law, Dr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire. Yours sir, respectfully,

S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received.—It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it. But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said to me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.

J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. Ingham to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1831.

The President of the U. States,

Sir—Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and, accompanied by my son and some other friends I repaired to the office, to finish business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from either at my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking

your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the U. States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting their officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, respectfully your obt. servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Dr. Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Each of the gentlemen to whom the above letter is addressed, made a reply, denying in the most positive terms the charge made against them by Mr. Ingham.

Mr. Wheeler's Speech.

On Tuesday the 21st of June, a number of the citizens of the county of Chowan assembled at the Court House in Edenton, and were severally addressed by our present candidates for Congress.

In reply to Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, Mr. John H. Wheeler, said that he hoped the patience of the company would permit him to make a few remarks in reply to the charges preferred against him by his opponents. The right of self defence was the first law of nature, and he knew that the people of Chowan were too generous and charitable to condemn him unheard. I am charged said Mr. Wheeler, with the crime of nullification: I know that a public man is the property of the public. In this free country where every man thinks what he pleases, and speaks what he thinks, it should not excite the surprise of any candidate that his public character should be examined and his motives of action closely scrutinized. I never shrink from public scrutiny. This charge as favouring the doctrine of nullification is no new charge. Party spirit long ago engendered it, calumny and envy have long brooded over it. But recently the charge appeared against me in a Virginia paper (Norfolk Herald of 17th June) written by some correspondent from this district, who endeavored by an anonymous communication to escape responsibility. Although the blow was aimed at me directly, the writer insidiously endeavored to injure others by his malicious attack. When the charge was made by an anonymous communication, I did not deem it worthy of notice; but it has assumed a responsible character since Mr. Shepard has repeated the charge. Let us examine and then judge whether the charge be just.

In the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina of which body I was a member, certain resolutions were introduced by a Mr. Worth of Randolph. The resolutions have been read to you correctly. The first, declaring that although the Tariff was unwise and oppressive to the South, yet this Legislature does not recognize as constitutional the right of an individual state to nullify a law of the U. S. The second declared that in the sentiment "This Union must be preserved" we recognize principles that challenge the approbation of every republican. These resolutions gave rise to much animated debate. It is well known that many of the leading citizens of South Carolina had declared that when a law of Congress was oppressive, unjust and a palpable infraction of the Constitution, that a State was not bound to obey. These views of S. Carolina were severely commented on in our Legislature. A leading member of the House of Commons (S. D. Henry of Fayetteville) denounced those who entertained such sentiments as traitors to their country! I did not mingle in the debate. I thought

that we had no business to do with the conduct of S. Carolina. We were the Legislature of North Carolina endeavoring to relieve your wants and to ameliorate your condition. We were not empowered as a body to try the State of S. Carolina, but we were assembled in the language of our bill of rights "to redress the grievances and to strengthen the laws" of our common country. I therefore voted against the resolution because the subject was not an appropriate one for our deliberation, and we were spending the people's money by idle and useless debate. I did not by thus voting admit the doctrine of nullification. Far from it. Indeed my vote on the second resolution, containing the sentiment that "the Union must be preserved" showed whether I was a nullifier, for I and every member of the House voted for the resolution. (See Journal of the last Legislature, page 259.) I am no nullifier. If another resolution is introduced, I will vote against it.

It is true, since our South Carolina neighbors have taken the bold stand as regards this subject; I thought that we as the representatives of North Carolina, should not brand her citizens with the epithet of traitors or construe their actions into treason. It was going beyond the path of our duty. It was deliberately offering in an official character, an insult to a high minded honorable community. South Carolina needs no eulogy from me. Look at the pages of our history, and you will see that in "those times that tried men's souls" in our great struggle for Independence, South Carolina acted a noble part. Look at the hard fought battles of our revolution; go to the fields that drank the holy blood of freemen and of patriots, and ask if no South Carolina blood was spilled there? And in a last war where was there in the whole Union a State that so willingly and so gallantly threw into the combat the full tribute of her valor and her chivalry? Shall we charge such men with an attempt to sever this Union? They are our neighbors, our friends, our brothers. If they are wrong we should be charitable; if the proud blood of their gallant ancestry spurs them beyond the bounds of prudence we must forgive, and in the language of Burke "pardon something to the spirit of Liberty."

NEW YORK
Cheap Wholesale Cloak,
Stock & Clothing
Warehouse Removed.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 183 Maiden Lane to the spacious store No. 138 Pearl st. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style expressly for the southern and Western trade which will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality; also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this stock will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase.

F. J. Conant,
No. 138, Pearl st. N. York.

Terms.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the Country—eight months for city acceptances, or five percent discount for cash. In all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. annum. Any goods purchased at this establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for other.

N. York, April 7.

Alt.

Joseph B. Skinner et al. }
vs. } In Equity.
The heirs of Aaron Al- }
bertson dec. }

In this case it appearing to the Court that Benj. Albertson, Thomas R. Albertson and Elizabeth Albertson, and Joseph Morden and wife Mary, Reuben Wilson and wife Marriam, Phinehas Trueblood and wife Elizabeth, and Mary Overman and Eli Overman are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for three months, admonishing them to appear at the next term of this Court and plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Exum Newby, c. & m. e.
May 5.